

which is a form of hydrous aluminum silicate. They have also acquired the right to manufacture all commercial products, medicinal or otherwise, such as tablets, triturates, pills, capsules, and pharmaceutical preparations generally, in which the trade-mark term "Alcresta" is employed. Whosoever may be concerned in this subject, or in acquiring privileges and rights under the patents granted the undersigned, either at home or abroad, is hereby referred to the aforementioned firm, Eli Lilly & Company, the undersigned being relieved from all commercial connection with the subject.

It is the mutual desire of both the undersigned and of Eli Lilly & Company, that every possible opportunity be extended in the direction of chemists and scientists engaged in research-work. Both will therefore take pleasure in extending whatever scientific data may be at their command, and to investigators, whether physiological, chemical or clinical, Lloyd's Reagent will be supplied by Eli Lilly & Company at a special price, which will be announced later.

It should be stated that inasmuch as the reagent has become commonly known as "Lloyd's Reagent," that term, in connection with the scientific name, "Hydrous Aluminum Silicate," will hereafter be accepted as the name of the reagent itself, which will be thus labeled, the short term "Alcresta," being a trade-mark term, applied only to the commercial products of this reagent, manufactured by Eli Lilly & Company.

Respectfully,

JOHN URI LLOYD.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 17, 1913.

THE LAST WORD OF WISDOM.

Success is for the loud talkers, the self-convinced dogmatists. Everything is admitted on condition that it be noisily proclaimed. Let us throw off this sham and recognize that, in reality, we know nothing about anything if things were probed to the bottom. Scientifically, Nature is a riddle without a definite solution to satisfy man's curiosity. Hypothesis follows hypothesis; the theoretical rubbish heap accumulates, and truth ever eludes us. To know how not to know might well be the last word of wisdom.—*Henri Fabre.*

Proceedings of the Local Branches

"All papers presented to the Association and its branches shall become the property of the Association, with the understanding that they are not to be published in any other publication than those of the Association, except by consent of the Committee on Publication."—By-Laws, Chapter X, Art. III.

Reports of the meetings of the Local Branches should be mailed to the editor on the day following the meeting, if possible. Minutes should be *plainly* written, or typewritten, with wide spaces between the lines. Care should be taken to give proper names correctly, and manuscript should be signed by the reporter.



NEW ENGLAND BRANCH.

The first regular meeting of the season was held Wednesday evening, November 12, at Hotel Bellevue, Boston, Mass.

Dinner was served at half-past seven, after which President Estabrook presented the speakers, giving each the subject, "How may we best interpret the changing conditions in Pharmacy?"

The subject was broad and each gentleman took a different view of it, but it was pleasing to note that each one believed fully that pharmacy and humanity were getting better rather than worse, that our lot is happier than our fathers'.

C. H. Packard, President of the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, divided his remarks between the College and the A. Ph. A., tracing the changes during the existence of each and showing each step to be one of progress. Incidentally he gave a little A. Ph. A. membership talk, and some of the blanks given out ought to come back with five dollar bills.

President J. F. Finneran of the N. A. R. D. spoke of the growth of that organization and he outlined the establishment of state boards and showed by inspectors' records the present high standards maintained in the majority of drug stores.

Wilfred F. Root of Vermont, representing the state board of that state, related the modern methods of examining applicants, a revelation when compared with the old unfair catch-question method. He also reviewed the

adoption and extension of reciprocity between states.

W. D. Grace of Portsmouth, N. H., brought greetings from his state and commended the work of this Branch.

T. J. Bradley, Dean of the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, went over his early experiences in pharmacy, commenting upon the advances made by colleges and by pharmacy generally.

W. S. Briry, appointed to the Massachusetts State Board a few hours previously, received the heartiest congratulations from the assembled pharmacists. Mr. Briry responded briefly, thanking all for their interest in his behalf.

Willis E. Terrill, Montpelier, Vermont, spoke briefly on the prosperous outlook for pharmacy in the future.

F. A. Hubbard, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Massachusetts S. Ph. A. addressed the meeting upon the extremely rapid changes made by legislation. Altogether he thought the new laws were better and more just than the old, but he impressed upon the audience the fact that the associations must be strengthened as much as possible, and that all should work together in preventing undesirable bills promoted by the misinformed from becoming laws.

R. ALBRO NEWTON, Secretary.



NASHVILLE BRANCH.

At the meeting of the Nashville Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association held in Furman Hall, Thursday afternoon, November 13th, the subject of the location of the A. Ph. A. Headquarters was freely discussed and the opinion unanimously expressed that it should be located in Nashville. A committee consisting of W. R. White, Ira B. Clark and S. C. Davis was appointed to cooperate with the Nashville Industrial Bureau in properly presenting Nashville's claims to the Council.

"Articles for Quick Dispensing" was the regular subject for discussion. Ira B. Clark began the discussion by saying that more stock solutions were used by the large up-town stores than the suburban stores, since they had a much larger prescription business. He kept two solutions for making Sol. Ammon. Acetate, Sol. Boric Acid, Sat. Sol. Pot. Iodide, and a few others, but said the

Sol. Pot. Iodide become colored after a while.

Dr. E. A. Ruddiman stated that a solution of pure potassium iodide would color in three or four weeks, but that the commercial article would keep several months on account of the carbonate usually present in it.

Dr. J. M. Rogoff thought light and temperature had much to do with the change. He strongly discouraged the use of stock alkaloidal solutions. He gave the results of some recent experiments he had made on frogs with solutions of cocaine, morphine, strychnine, atropine, codeine, nicotine and thebaine which had been made five or six weeks, all of which showed signs of deterioration. He and Dr. Ruddiman agreed to do some experimental work along these lines and will report their results to the Branch.

Messrs. Hutton, Clark and Davis discussed the keeping qualities of Ointments, and were of the opinion that retailers neglected this class of preparations too much. Most of them should be made fresh when needed.

How to keep Iron solutions from turning dark was discussed by Messrs. Burge, Davis, Ruddiman and White. Dr. Burge stated that he had found that Ammonia turned Iron solutions dark, and in making Elix. Phos. I. Q. and S. he does not neutralize with ammonia, leaving the solution acid, and in this way gets a nice green elixir that keeps a long time unchanged. Lead in the bottles and light were given as causes of the change. The Branch then adjourned.

W. R. WHITE, Secretary.



CINCINNATI BRANCH.

The regular monthly meeting of the Cincinnati Branch, A. Ph. A., was held November 11, 1913, at Lloyd Library.

Prof. John Uri Lloyd opened the meeting, but on account of an urgent appointment, turned over his duties to Vice-President Prof. Theo. D. Wetterstroem.

The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting by the Secretary having been approved, a short business session ensued.

The report of the Membership Committee showed a total membership of forty, with the assurance of same being increased.

Prof. C. T. P. Fennel, as Chairman of the Committee on Pharmaceutical Progress, gave an interesting talk, the subjects of which

being culled from various recent notes of the pharmaceutical press.

Among others he mentions Lloyd's New Process for the detection of alkaloids (acidulated water and Fullers earth, alkaline), failing to react with the usual Mayer's reagent.

He also referred to Raubenheimer's efforts to discourage the use of Synthetics and returning to the use of Botanicals.

The use of soap bark as a constituent of beverages was condemned, while he also seeks information regarding a new product, known as "Sapanan."

He also cited from foreign journals a number of artificial products, containing a high amount of nitrogenous substances, intending to reduce the high cost of living; quoting figures regarding the claims of some of these artificial products as to their food value.

There are a number of these artificial compounds on the European market today.

He also mentioned Vegetable Milk, as well as the use of Radium and Radium Water, the curative and efficient properties of which seem apparently to be endorsed by the European medical profession.

He mentioned a new process for the production of artificial silk and called attention to what should really constitute the Castile Soap of the U. S. P.

The responsibility of the pharmacist was emphasized regarding the purchase of drugs and the reliability of chemicals, citing cases of government confiscation of Aspirin, which, although bearing the proper label, consisted mainly of sugar of milk and bicarbonate of soda. Also, Juniper Berries, which were nearly exhausted, still however retaining their natural form.

Professor Fennel received a vote of thanks for his interesting talk, and was then followed by Hon. Frank H. Freericks, who chose for his subject, "Some Laws of Interest to Pharmacists."

Mr. Freericks treated his subject in a masterly manner, giving exhaustive data upon some of the laws, that particularly affect the retail druggist, mentioning the fact for instance of the Agricultural Commission Act, which takes away all power from the State Board of Pharmacy, giving same to a commission of farmers.

He questions the efficacy of such proced-

ure, as the Board of Pharmacy's offices are retarded to simply issuing certificates.

The antinarcotic law or so-called Duffey law was given special attention, showing the great inconveniences and unjust restrictions placed upon the retail pharmacist, if the absolute letter of the law were to be enforced and not the intent of the legislature.

Under the provisions of this act, it would be unlawful to dispense a mixture containing a narcotic drug, no matter how minute, except upon the written order of a physician. It would be unlawful to sell liniments, ointments, plasters, etc., if they contained even the faintest trace of any narcotic drug.

Mr. Freericks further pointed out a number of inconsistencies in the enforcement of such a law, and the Secretary as a result was ordered by the Association to send a communication to Gov. James Cox of the State of Ohio, voicing the members' protest against the enactment of the Duffey act into law.

Another law is the so-called Insecticide Law, calling for a license of twenty dollars annually for the manufacture of any insecticide or fungicide. This, however, under a recent ruling, applies only to the larger manufacturer and not the retail druggist.

Mr. Freericks' address was well received and was commended by the Chairman for the practical manner with which he treated his interesting subject.

Prof. Theo. D. Wetterstroem spoke briefly regarding establishing of rigid standards for the examination of the alkaloidal strength of crude drugs and their preparations, mentioning especially coca leaves and their products.

The meeting was better attended than usual and the members all voted to have spent a very enjoyable and instructive evening.

CHAS. A. APMEYER, Secretary.



DENVER BRANCH.

October Meeting.

Experience has proven that meetings are better attended when preceded by a dinner, so Branch votes to give monthly dinners.

Following last year's custom the Denver Branch launched its first meeting after the summer's rest by a dinner at the Albany Hotel, Tuesday evening, October 21st. An excellent meal, good attendance and a buoy-

ant spirit made this social preliminary exceptionally pleasant, while a box of Tampa-Cuba cigars, supplied through the courtesy of Mr. Cole, with the compliments of the Tampa-Cuba Cigar Co., added further to the comfort of the members during the business session which followed.

The latter was called to order by President Hover at 8 o'clock and after the reading and approval of the minutes of the May meeting the Library Committee reported on the work done during the summer months, and asked for instructions in regard to the purchase of books. On motion of Mr. Best the entire matter was left in the hands of the committee which was instructed to buy such books as it deemed advisable and the funds at their disposal permitted.

Mr. Clayton suggested that the representative of the Pacific Coast Borax Co. might give us an interesting paper on Borax and Boric Acid, if invited. The suggestion was appreciated and the Entertainment Committee instructed to invite Mr. Inderlied.

The Committee on Permanent Quarters had no report to make, but said they would try and have a report at the next meeting.

Mr. Alkire gave an interesting talk on his trip by auto to Cincinnati, and a brief report of the N. A. R. D. Convention, which will be supplemented by a fuller report at the next meeting.

Prof. Washburn, Dean of the School of Pharmacy of the University of Colorado, spoke at some length on the progress of the school and the hardships necessarily encountered in the work of establishing a new school. In regard to the third year that was planned to be given in Denver, Prof. Washburn said, that it could not come until sufficient students taking the three-year course could be enrolled to make the maintenance of this course in Denver possible. He urged that the pharmacists of Denver lend their moral support and aid to the school and expressed the belief that, with the cooperation of Denver druggists, the wish of the Branch in securing this third year given in Denver could soon be realized. He also extended an invitation to the Branch to visit the school. Several members discussed the subject, Messrs. Hensel, Bresler, Clayton, Clark and others taking part.

President Hover then spoke on the large investment in prescription stock in many drug stores having a very limited prescrip-

tion business. He stated that the number of prescriptions filled did not warrant the investment necessarily tied up in this department of the store and that the resulting economic waste and the necessity of employing a registered man were one of the reasons for the depressed conditions of the drug business today. Something should be done. As one remedy he suggested the consolidation of the prescription departments of six to ten proximate stores in various neighborhoods into exclusive prescription pharmacies where all the prescription work of the so consolidated stores could be done. Such an agreement, if it could be reached, would mean greater efficiency, better service and increased profits for the druggists by cutting down maintenance expense and investment as well as restoring and increasing the confidence of the medical profession. The question was debated at some length and opinion was somewhat divided as to whether any pharmacist could be induced to give up his prescription department on such an agreement. Most of those present seemed to think that they would hate to part with their prescription department regardless of what agreement might be reached, but Mr. Clark, for one, expressed his willingness to enter such a plan. The argument drifted into the question of proprietary medicines, Mr. Hensel stating that he believed this part of the drug business was on the decline. Mr. Hover, however, offered some statistics which showed that the sum total of the volume of patent medicine business was practically the same today as it had been for a good many years, but that the variety or number of these preparations sold was steadily increasing, having doubled several times in the last decade. After this discussion was closed the Secretary read his report of the Sixty-first Annual Convention of the A. Ph. A., to which he was delegate from the Denver Branch and the Colorado Pharmacal Association.

On a query by the Secretary, it was moved and carried that all future meetings of the Denver Branch will be preceded by a dinner unless otherwise ordered by the Branch.

On account of President Hover's absence from the city at the date of the next regular meeting, it was decided to hold the November meeting a week earlier than usual, or November 11th. There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

F. W. NITARDY, Secretary.

DENVER BRANCH.

November Meeting.

Members of the Denver Branch of the A. Ph. A. gathered at 6:45, November 11th, at the Albany Hotel for dinner, with District Attorney John Rush as guest of the evening, the following members being present: W. A. Hover, John Best, W. O. Scholtz, John A. Martin, L. Wilson, E. Powers, W. T. Hover, A. W. Clark, Charles J. Clayton, Adolph Swoboda, Henry Cordes, L. L. Alkire, C. H. Skinner, A. C. Cole, S. T. Hensel, R. H. McKenzie, B. W. Strickland, S. L. Bresler, V. Lagasse, Prof. J. Seymour, E. L. Scholtz and F. W. Nitardy.

After a very enjoyable meal the meeting was called to order by President Hover at 8:15. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and corrected in the statement "that the sum total of the volume of patent medicine business was practically the same today as it had been for a good many years," in that this statement applied to the percentage of the total volume of wholesale drug business done only. As the amount of business done had steadily and substantially increased from year to year, the patent medicine business had increased in the same proportion.

With this correction they were approved.

Mr. Clayton, Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Quarters for the Pharmaceutical Associations of Denver and the State, and the Board of Pharmacy, reported progress, stating that the committee had inspected various rooms and locations, but so far nothing to warrant the recommendation of definite plans and quarters had been accomplished. The committee would continue its work and report further at a later meeting.

The Library Committee reported briefly on the progress of the last three weeks and stated that it expected to have the books that its funds permit it to buy, as well as all other necessary details for the formal opening of the library, completed by the first of the year.

The Membership Committee had no report to make.

Mr. L. L. Alkire, delegate to the N. A. R. D. Convention, then read his report of the Cincinnati meeting.

Mr. A. W. Clark moved the adoption of the report, together with a recommendation for publication. The motion carried.

A paper, presented to the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing of the A. Ph. A. at the Nashville meeting, to which Mr. Hensel had made some additions since the date of that meeting, was then read by the author.

The title of the paper was, "What Is the Cause of the Instability of the Compound Syrup of the Phosphates (Chemical Food) N. F.?"

After a brief discussion Mr. Best moved the adoption and publication of the paper. The motion carried.

President Hover then arose and addressed District Attorney John Rush with the following words:

"This association, Mr. District Attorney, represents, as you see, the leading druggists of the city, this association being a branch of the A. Ph. A., which national association is of sixty-two years standing. This branch, representing as it does the national body, stands for the principles for which that body stands, standing for the best in ethical practice of pharmacy. We stand for this, and we stand for the enforcement of laws governing the practice of pharmacy, for the enforcement of laws intended to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, and also the enforcement of laws intended to regulate the sale of habit-forming drugs.

"We are thoroughly in harmony and sympathy with those laws as they now stand on the statute books. Some of these laws as applied locally, particularly in connection with the sale of intoxicating liquors, work a hardship on some of the retailers in business in various sections of the city, who carry as a part of their stocks of merchandise these goods in small quantities to be used for legitimate household purposes. Beyond that, I do not think that any member of this branch would advocate the sale or the use of intoxicating liquors by the retail druggists.

"Inasmuch as a recent decision in our district and supreme courts have brought about a condition that is not well understood, we thought it an opportune time for you to come before us and give us a little talk and some explanation of your interpretation of these decisions as applying to the sale of intoxicating liquors, and also as applied to the sale of habit-forming drugs.

"Our present statutes as regulating the sale of habit-forming drugs have largely been formulated and fathered by the retail druggists. Our national legislation, referred to by Mr. Alkire in his report, known as the Harrison bill, was in the first instance in an unworkable condition, as is most legislation that comes up before our legislative bodies, formulated in the first instance by

those who have not the requisite practical knowledge and experience in regard to the working of the law, which of itself might be very desirable.

"The Harrison law in the first instance was an unworkable proposition, but through the intervention of what is known as the National Drug Trade Conference, a conference composed of delegates from the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, and from the parent body of this organization, and the National Association of Retail Druggists, the original bill was so modified as to put it in workable form, and these modifications were adopted by congress, and that bill as it now stands is as near perfect as a bill of that kind can be without the practical experience resulting from the enforcement of the law itself.

"With this explanation, Mr. District Attorney, I take pleasure in presenting you to this body."

District Attorney Rush, after expressing his pleasure to be able to address the meeting, explained at some length the several statutes regulating the sale of alcoholic liquors in the State of Colorado, and the interpretations which had been placed upon them by the Supreme Court. Following this, he discussed the provisions of the anti-narcotic laws and the policy of his office in regard to their enforcement.

In reply to the address Mr. Hover said:

"Mr. District Attorney, I am sure that the members of this body heartily endorse your wish and desires to make Denver a better place to live in. You may not be aware of it, but the law which you read from the statute books referring to the sale of cocaine originated in this body and was endorsed by this body before it was introduced into the legislature, as well as by the drug trade of the city of Denver. We therefore are in hearty sympathy with the enforcement of this law, and we are necessarily bound to assist you in its enforcement and in the carrying out of its provisions.

"There are some questions in connection with the rulings of your office bearing on the sale of certain malt liquors, etc., which probably the retailers of this body would like to have enlightenment on. Malt liquors, as you are probably aware, represent quite a range. The most common type, of course, are the varieties of beer. We have, however, some medicinal malt preparations about which there might be a question, and if you are prepared to give a ruling on some of these preparations, I am sure that such a ruling would be desirable in the present existing circumstances. I have reference to the type of malt preparations, of which a preparation known as E. & M. Extract of Malt might serve as an example. This is a medicinal malt preparation used by nursing mothers and invalids, and is sold more fre-

quently without than with a physician's prescription. So far as I know it has never been used as a beverage. Just where the line of division comes in the handling of malt preparations is becoming a puzzle to a great many of our retail druggists. There may be some other articles which may occur to the members present; if so, feel perfectly free to ask our district attorney his interpretation of the article in question."

District Attorney Rush replied:

"I would suggest, Mr. President, that in matters of this kind you are probably all familiar with the proposition that a curbstone opinion of a lawyer is not of much value. The better way to reach that goal is to present it through a committee of your organization to my office, and then we will look the matter up under the law and advise you in writing as to what the law is in that particular subject.

"My offhand opinion would be that anything in the nature of a beverage would come within the inhibition of the law; anything that is strictly medicinal would not. It would depend largely upon the amount of alcohol in it as to whether it is really a beverage or not.

"I think it would be wise for your organization to appoint a committee to take these matters up and then present them to my office, giving the ingredients of the medicine or compound, whatever it may be, the percentage or proportion of alcohol, or any spiritous, vinous or malt ingredient, and then we can take the matter under consideration of authorities and decisions and advise you with a better purpose."

Mr. Clayton responded, saying:

"The latest remarks of the district attorney make me glad I voted for him. Note the contrast of his offer to give us a written opinion on these questions which we may submit to him, to the treatment which was accorded us by another officer of the state, who told us that it was his business to interpret the laws only for the officials of the state and not for private individuals or interests. To find an answer to our questions, he advised us to bring a suit in the courts and we would ultimately be answered. We tried it. When we got through we did not know any more than when we began, as in the final opinion of the court many of the questions were not answered at all. There are a number of questions on which some of the members here would like to be informed.

"A druggist in a dry territory may only sell upon the written prescription of a physician, but we have not heard whether there is a distinction in the state law as between those who sell on prescriptions and those who do not. The question in the minds of many of us is as to whether we have a legal right to sell alcohol for rubbing purposes to patients, when stated that it is not for

beverage purposes; however, of such a nature that it is capable of being diluted for beverage purposes if the purchaser were so inclined. These points, and no doubt others, occur to the minds of those present and we would like to have them answered. We feel, many of us, that it ought to be the business of the officers of the law to help us obey the law and not leave us in ignorance of the law until we are prosecuted. This condition in the past has sometimes made us feel that we were in reality victims of the law."

"I am a druggist located in dry territory," said Mr. Alkire, "and quite understand the position of a druggist in such territory, but I am not exactly clear as to the position of a druggist in wet territory. Do I understand you, Mr. Rush, to say that he has the privilege of selling liquors in any quantity that he desired so long as he obeyed the closing hour feature of the law?"

Mr. Rush answered: "I will say in answer to your question that this druggist would have to get signers under the law, the same as the saloon man."

President Hover asked: "Would he be compelled to observe the hours of closing and also keep closed on Sundays?"

"Strictly speaking, that would be true," replied Mr. Rush; "but the idea of my office at present would be to apply the same ruling to him as to cafes, restaurants, etc., enforce the law as to the sale of liquor, not as to the closing of his place of business. The strict letter of the law would cause us to close every hotel and cafe, under the decision of the Supreme Court that every place that retails liquor is a saloon. But I feel that the purpose of the law is to stop the sale of the prohibited product during those hours, and not stop the transaction of other business conducted in connection with it. I have assured hotel men, and kindred lines of business, that if they stop the sale of liquor at midnight and on Sunday they may still conduct their business for other purposes. The same ruling will apply to drug stores."

"Mr. District Attorney," said President Hover, "I think we will undoubtedly carry out your suggestion of formulating certain questions that will be presented to your office for ruling. One of those, as suggested by Mr. Clayton, is the sale of alcohol. There is a great deal of grain alcohol used by druggists of this city and elsewhere for manufacturing purposes, and also for household use, and used in a perfectly legitimate way. I know of no instance where alcohol

is used in this territory and manipulated or worked up in a form that can be used as a beverage, for the reason that it is almost impossible for the layman or consumer to utilize the alcohol in such a way as to produce a desirable beverage. In only one section of this country that I know of was alcohol sold largely as a beverage, and that was in certain portions of Minnesota and Wisconsin in Swedish and Norwegian communities. They used to buy alcohol and by process of dilution produce a form of beverage."

"Cannot some ingredient be put into alcohol that would not injure it for its legitimate purposes and yet make it unavailable for dilution as a beverage?" asked Mr. Rush.

"For external purposes it can be," replied President Hover, "but for internal purposes grain alcohol could not be so treated. Alcohol for external purposes only could be so denatured as to render it impossible to work it up into a beverage."

The question of the ownership of a prescription was brought up and Mr. Bresler stated that there were court decisions on record deciding that it belonged to the druggist, while in other cases it had been decided that it was the property of the patient. Mr. Rush stated that under the law, prescriptions calling for narcotics must be kept by the druggist.

President Hover then called on Mr. E. L. Scholtz for some remarks on the liquor and cocaine question, whereupon Mr. Scholtz spoke as follows:

"I have nothing that would add anything to the value of the information given by the Honorable District Attorney this evening, and I believe that what I know all of you already know. But there are some things that seem unfair in the prosecution of our business in Denver, and it has always been so, I guess, ever since I have been in business. I believe the District Attorney and you all know where I stand on the enforcement of law. I have placed myself pretty squarely on record and am not afraid of that position. But the inequality of the administration of the laws of the city and even of the state have been so directly at variance with what is fair, that I have sometimes sat down and kept still because it did no good to go to the officers who are supposed to administer the laws; therefore, when a situation like that presents itself there is very

little for the ordinary citizen to do. All of us present here tonight know that you can buy all the cocaine you wish and nobody interferes with the sale of it. Mr. Rush has said that he has no one in his office to look up the offenders. The police department of the city of Denver have been absolutely and utterly disregarding the law since it has been upon the statutes. There has been a constant violation of the laws, and it has been known at the city hall. It has been reported to them over and over again, but they do not care about it. There are special favorites of the police department who are permitted to go on selling cocaine. There are druggists in the dry territory of Denver who pay no license, but who sell all the beer, wine and whiskey the neighborhood desires, and nobody seems to take any cognizance of the fact. The druggists down town know it, the police department and city hall officials know it, but they do not care to enforce the law. Of course, it is said that if you go out to take evidence and thereby become a party to the offense, there is no offense committed. This has been the usual plea why they cannot get at the offenders. It is certainly unfair to those of us who are square and above board and pay a license, that we cannot have the protection that absolutely belongs to us. It seems that we simply have to accept the situation as it is and let the other fellow go his way, while we do what we know is right. But there are violators, men who are in the business for another purpose—to make money out of unfortunates of this life. Mr. Rush, you know as well as we all do, that if cocaine were not sold in Denver, the county jail would have a great many less victims. Many places exist on Larimer street where you can purchase cocaine in packages, and these places are kept for this particular purpose. It is sold in a disguised way, but the victims themselves can get it very easily. I admit that it is pretty difficult to get at a way to prevent it. Recording the sale of cocaine is one way of following up the users of the drug, but that registration, I fear, is not well done.

Mr. Rush spoke of open gambling. I have gone into the cigar stores or stands in the buildings, and seen them throwing dice just the same as I did in California, where it is an open privilege. But here it is supposed to be absolutely prohibited, as I understand

it. Yet it goes on every hour in the day. No one seems to be surprised at it, yet it is an open violation of the law. I think the same law should apply to all of us, not only to the druggists, but to the saloon men, bottling men, etc. It is well known that you can get a drink if you want it on Sunday. I hate to see too much reform going on all at once; business is not good in Denver at the present time, but if a law is on the books, it should be enforced or taken off the books. I should like to see the police enforce the law.

"One question I would like to ask: You said that the law of the state requires a license of \$600 for the saloon man. Is not that a city law instead of a state law?"

Mr. Rush answered, "It is a state law, but applies to all cities or incorporated towns. Cities can make it more, but not less."

President Hover then spoke as follows:

"You can rest assured, Mr. District Attorney, that all reputable druggists want to live up to the law, and moreover, they want to see this cocaine and morphine habit killed. I know of no druggists who want to sell morphine and cocaine, and you can have the cooperation of all the druggists of this city who are worthy of the title. If we can have the protection we deserve, we will appreciate it. If the other fellow does not have the special privilege we do not want it ourselves.

"In regard to the sale of cocaine, this is one of the things that cannot be regulated by the state itself; only national regulation will prohibit its sale properly. While we have a state law, necessarily there is nothing in that law that will prevent any retailer, or any physician, or any consumer from purchasing cocaine outside of the state and shipping it in. I am convinced that cocaine should be prohibited from importation into this country entirely, as its advantages are so slight when compared to the destruction it works, and if the evil continues as it has in the past, I think that is where the matter will finally land."

The liquor license and narcotic questions were further discussed, Messrs. Bresler, W. O. Scholtz, Rush, Hover, Clayton, Cole, Alkire and others taking part. On the question of what was to be done with the licenses held at present by druggists, hotels and cafes for the sale of liquor as permitted by the city ordinance, claimed to be in conflict with the state law, District Attorney Rush stated that for the unused portion of these licenses the money probably would be

refunded by the city. At least he considered this the only fair settlement.

Delivery of liquors into dry territory was also touched on, Mr. Rush citing several cases of peculiar circumstances and their decisions.

After the discussion had ended, Mr. Best moved the appointment of a committee of five to formulate the questions to be presented to District Attorney Rush. This brought up a discussion as to whether it would be best for the branch to handle this matter alone or invite the city association to cooperate. Mr. Alkire, president of the city association, expressed the belief that that body would be glad to help the branch in this matter and would probably have their legislative committee, of which Mr. Bresler was chairman, act in this capacity.

The motion before the house was therefore withdrawn and a motion by Mr. Wilson substituted in which it was moved to appoint two members of the branch to act with the city association legislative committee on this matter, Mr. Alkire having assured the branch that this would be agreeable to the city association.

President Hover then appointed Messrs. E. L. Scholtz and A. W. Clark to serve on this committee.

After a motion by Mr. Best, seconded by Mr. Martin, to extend a vote of thanks to District Attorney Rush, the meeting adjourned.

The next meeting will be held Tuesday evening, December 16, and officers for 1914 will be nominated at this meeting.

F. W. NITARDY, Secretary.



CHICAGO BRANCH.

October Meeting.

The first monthly meeting for the season of 1913-14 of the Chicago Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held at the School of Pharmacy of the University of Illinois Tuesday evening, October 21st.

The discussion of the evening turned upon Alcresta, the name by which Professor John U. Lloyd designates a colloidal substance separated from certain clays and which possesses the peculiar property of absorbing alkaloids from an acidified aqueous solution

and presenting them in a quite tasteless form, probably insoluble in the stomach but readily soluble in the intestines.

Professor A. H. Clark demonstrated this property of Alcresta and spoke as follows:

"This reagent is a hydrated aluminum silicate and is said by Professor Lloyd to be obtained from certain clay and earth, most abundantly from Fullers earth. It possesses the property of combining with alkaloids in a medium quite strongly acid. This can be readily shown by dissolving a small quantity of quinine in acidulated water. The presence of an alkaloid is clearly shown when we add to a portion of this solution a few drops of Mayer's reagent. Upon shaking the alkaloidal solution with a few grams of Lloyd's reagent, then filtering and adding Mayer's reagent to the filtrate we find that no precipitate forms in the filtrate. Every trace of alkaloid is held on the filter with the reagent. Another striking feature is the fact that upon washing the material on the filter free from acid we find that it has none of the bitter taste peculiar to quinine, neither can the quinine be washed out in appreciable quantities by acidulated water. The combination can be readily broken up by an alkaline liquid such as ammonia water and the alkaloid removed by such solvents as chloroform, ether, etc.

These peculiarities of this material may lead to varied and valuable uses. The possibilities in the way of extracting alkaloids from drugs either in the process of manufacture or of assay are many. From a therapeutic standpoint the tasteless nature of the alkaloidal combination suggests many possibilities, and it is my opinion that this discovery of Professor Lloyd's is one of the most important and valuable in this line made in recent years."

In the discussion of Professor Clark's demonstration, Dr. Bernard Fantus, Professor of Pharmacology at the University of Illinois College of Medicine, stated that it had been his good fortune to have made the acquaintance of Alcresta alkaloids prior to the meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association at Nashville. He had experimented with them to determine their suitability for "candy medication," and found that thanks to them even the alkaloids could be included in the candy materia medica, and presented at the meeting Sweet Tablets of Alcresta

Strychnine, gr. 1/200, made after the following formula:

Alcresta Strychnine, 5%...	10 grains
Saccharin	1 "
Vanillin	1 "
Cacao powder.....	50 "
Powdered sugar.....	438 "

Make into 100 five-grain tablets.

They were very nice in appearance and palatable, there being but a slight taste of bitterness, no more than is usual in bitter chocolate. In this manner one of the objections that was raised to Dr. Fantus' idea of candy medication for children "How about the alkaloids" has been overcome.

As to the activity of Alcresta Strychnine there can be no doubt, for it will kill a dog in convulsions. Dr. Fantus, however, could not agree with the statement that the Alcresta compound was more active than the uncombined alkaloid. It seemed to him that the effects appeared later than is usual in strychnine poisoning. He has not yet determined the relation of the minimum fatal doses of Alcresta Strychnine to strychnine sulphate, but intends to conduct such experiment shortly.

Dr. Fantus is at present engaged in a study of some of the other therapeutic uses of Alcresta and its compounds and hopes to be able to report upon results in the near future.

As to the chemistry of Alcresta compounds with alkaloids it is believed that we have to deal with an adsorption compound due to the colloidal nature of Lloyd's reagent and its negative electrical charge which causes it to attract the positively charged alkaloidal ions. The combination seemed reversible, at least, in neutral and in alkaline medium.

In this connection he also stated that the study of colloidal chemistry ought to be taken up by our association, inasmuch as some well-known pharmaceutical facts have received a new interpretation from this most recent study, and as this new field promises to yield some possibly very important innovations in pharmaceutical theory and practice.

He referred to Nitardy's demonstration, at the meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association at Nashville, of calomel suspension made stable by the presence of minimal quantities of acacia, as an example of the importance of an understanding of colloidal chemistry, for the explanation of this phenomenon lies in an understanding of the meaning of "protective colloid," i. e., a col-

loid, minimum quantities of which suffice to impart stability to unstable colloidal suspensions.

Mr. F. P. Summers, Chief Chemist of the Abbott Alkaloidal Company, also spoke of his experiences with Lloyd's reagent. His efforts were confined to the commercial aspect of the application of this precipitant. In the manufacture of the alkaloids where the menstruum used is acidulated water, the speaker suggested that this reagent might be very efficient. However, in those cases where the drug is treated with alkali and then extracted with immiscible solvents, the use of Lloyd's reagent appears to introduce an unnecessary step in the operation.

As the reagent has been also suggested as a means of producing tasteless but still efficient alkaloids, a series of experiments on dogs and guinea pigs with the strychnine precipitate were conducted by Mr. Nielson, of the Pharmacologic department of the same company, to test the pharmacologic action. The results indicate that this precipitate is more slowly absorbed than the corresponding amount of strychnine sulphate. To one set of dogs was given the minimal lethal dose of strychnine sulphate. To another set was given the same amount of alkaloid in the form of Lloyd's precipitate. In the latter case toxic action was considerably delayed.

In conclusion, it was suggested that as a means of overcoming emulsion troubles in assay work, this reagent should offer much promise. E. N. GATHERCOAL, Secretary.



CHICAGO BRANCH.

November Meeting.

The regular November meeting of the Chicago Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held at the University of Illinois School of Pharmacy building, Wednesday evening, the 19th.

The subject of the meeting was "General Principles of Pharmacy Legislation." The members of the State Board of Pharmacy and the president and members of the executive committee of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association were invited to be present.

The following general statement was presented in typewritten form to each one present and became the basis of the discussion: "1. Pharmaceutical legislation, though framed by pharmacists and secured only

through their organized efforts, must primarily be intended to provide efficient pharmaceutical service for the public. 2. Such legislation must control the traffic in habit-forming drugs and safeguard, so far as possible, the handling and employment of poisons and potent remedies. 3. Concessions must be made so as to permit dealers other than pharmacists to supply, under proper restrictions, such poisonous substances as are used largely in the arts. 4. Standards covering school and drug store training should be provided for three grades of certificates—apprentice, assistant and pharmacist. 6. Boards of pharmacy should have full supervision of all matters within the state relating to the handling and sale of drugs and medicines. By cooperation with other state departments, facilities for analyses could be provided. 7. By cooperation with the state department of education, trained experts should be provided to conduct the examinations, but directly supervised and controlled by the board of pharmacy. 8. Appointments of board members should be made upon the recommendation of state pharmaceutical association."

James H. Wells, president of the branch, presided, and called upon Editor George Englehard to lead in the discussion. Mr. Englehard expressed himself as substantially in accord with the statement of principles as presented to the meeting. He referred to the part he took in the drafting of the original Illinois pharmacy law, adopted in 1880, and stated that it was based on a model law proposed by the A. Ph. A. previous to that time. He brought out the point that an endeavor was made in this original draft to provide for the election of the members of the board of pharmacy by the pharmacists of the state, but such provision, it was shown, would be unconstitutional, and that the members of the board must be appointed by the governor. He declared that board members in all the states were, to a more or less extent, political appointees, and that if pharmacists had the power to elect the administrators of the law, the condition of pharmacy in the several states would now be ideal.

Mr. Engelhard also discussed the question of college prerequisites before examination, and stated that no such requirement should be included in the law itself, but educational requirements, as well as the character

and methods of examination, should be left to the discretion of the board. If conditions in pharmacy have reached such a state that a course in a college of pharmacy is essential to the proper qualifications of a pharmacist, well and good, let the board so rule.

He criticized severely the provisions of the law permitting physicians to dispense and held that qualified pharmacists alone should dispense medicine, and then that pharmacists should be responsible for all medicines so dispensed. In this respect he is completely in accord with the principles laid down by the Drug Reform Committee of the A. Ph. A., and further stated that the doctors were to the very front in fighting for pure food and drug legislation, but now, through the dispensing physician, 75 percent of the medicines dispensed in this country do not come within the scope of these laws.

Secretary T. H. Potts, of the N. A. R. D., was the next speaker and stated emphatically that the state boards of pharmacy have no right, nor should they have a right, to make regulations concerning the qualifications of candidates for the examination, but these qualifications should be definitely stated in the law. He spoke strongly in favor of the prerequisite requirement and wanted to know how we are ever going to place pharmacy on the footing where it belongs if we do not require an adequate and advancing education of those entering pharmacy. He referred to the successful U. S. P. and N. F. propaganda work among physicians.

Secretary Isam Light, of the C. R. D. A., also spoke of this propaganda work and stated that one of the great difficulties of the work was the indifference displayed by the retail druggists themselves. He further stated that, as a rule, those who were indifferent were not college graduates, and that the main cause of the indifference was their incompetence to properly prepare the U. S. P. and N. F. preparations. Mr. Light said that if the prerequisite clause was inserted in our pharmacy law, we would have more capable pharmacists in Illinois within a short time.

Ex-President W. B. Day spoke in favor of the prerequisite clause. He brought out the point that at present druggists did not teach pharmacy to their apprentices as in former years, and while drug store experience still had much value in the training

of a pharmacist, yet candidates for registration should now be required to show some systematic effort to qualify in pharmacy before being admitted to examination.

Mr. Wm. Gray, pharmacist at the Presbyterian Hospital, spoke of the difficulties of the apprentice acquiring a competent education from drug store experience alone and favored the prerequisite requirement.

Mr. Wells, speaking from his own experience, told how he had very successfully passed the board examination (a considerable number of years ago, however,) after a very limited experience of running errands in a drug store, followed by three months cramming. He then spent ten years as apprentice and clerk acquiring a true pharmaceutical education. He referred to apprentices nowadays, who knew nothing of scientific or ethical pharmacy, who, after a three months' course in one of these stuffing schools, successfully passed the board. He pointed out that such an "education" evaporated almost as rapidly as it was acquired, and urged that, when the prerequisite requirement was placed in the law, it be so worded as to require a reasonably complete and broad education, general and pharmaceutical.

Professor A. H. Clark presented several examples from his own experience of insufficiently educated pharmacists, particularly one instance in which the physician ordered a prescription calling for 1/60 gr. strychnine tablets, to be refilled, but with tablets only half as strong. The drug clerk dispensed 1/30 gr. strychnine tablets.

Mr. Brunstrom, of Moline, chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, urged upon all Illinois pharmacists unity in backing the desired amendments to the pharmacy law; that the law had enemies enough among the "patent medicine" and "wagon" men and that we must have the unanimous support of the pharmacists.

President Ralph E. Dorland, of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, closed the discussion. He stated that the I. Ph. A. stood solidly back of the fight for amendments to our present state law in favor of prerequisite college education, the labeling of medicines with name and amount of each potent drug contained in them, and the restriction of the sale of all powerful medicines to registered pharmacists. He said further the salvation

of pharmacy in every state lies in right legislation. To obtain legislation, cooperation is essential. The pharmacists of the state must write and present a solid front in their state organization.

A pleasing and instructive incident of the evening was the display and demonstration of oxygen apparatus, especially pieces designed for anaesthesia and for life saving, by representatives of the Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company.



NORTHWESTERN BRANCH.

The fall meeting of the Northwestern Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held in the main lecture room of the new pharmacy building, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, on Wednesday afternoon, November 19, 1913. The meeting was called to order at 2:40 p. m. by Mr. Stewart Gamble, president of the branch, and the following program was taken up:

1. Minneapolis' New Narcotic Ordinance, by Mr. C. H. Huhn.
2. Discussion on the U. S. P., IX, opened by an abstract of the work of the Committee on Botany and Pharmacognosy, presented by Dr. E. L. Newcomb.
3. The New College of Pharmacy Building, Dean F. J. Wulling.
4. Inspection of the New Pharmacy, Building and Medicinal Plant Laboratory.

In discussing Minneapolis' new narcotic ordinance, Mr. Huhn dwelt at some length upon the history of narcotic legislation in Minneapolis and in a more general way throughout the United States. The speaker referred to the important work which has been done and is being done by the American Pharmaceutical Association and N. A. R. D. along legislative lines. He emphasized the need of not only membership in both organizations, but of active affiliation. After continual fighting for many months, and a number of interviews with the city mayor, who is himself a retired retail pharmacist, the Minneapolis pharmacists succeeded in securing the passage of a narcotic ordinance which they believe will be for the best interests of the physicians, the pharmacists and the public, and much to be preferred over the original ordinance introduced into the city council without consultation with the pharmacists, by a council member. The narcotic ordinance includes restrictions and requirements applicable not

only to pharmacists, but also to practicing physicians, veterinarians, dentists and dispensing physicians. Mr. Huhn answered a number of questions on the various requirements and the matter was further discussed by Messrs. Allen, Tupper, Wulling, Thompson and others.

In opening the discussion on the U. S. P., ninth revision, Dr. Newcomb first referred to the number of vegetable drugs which have been recommended for deletion by the committee on scope and also to the number which have been recommended for addition. Attention was called by Mr. Gamble and Mr. Rauch to the extensive use of *Phytolacca* by certain physicians. *Santonica* and *Catechu* were referred to by Dean Wulling as illustrating how certain drugs may be dropped from the Pharmacopoeia on account of the inability to secure satisfactory supplies, and later be reinstated when new supplies become available. Mr. Allen questioned the advisability of dropping *Styrax*, since its use occurs in the preparation of *Tinctura Benzoini Composita*. The general changes in what should constitute a monograph for a vegetable drug in the U. S. P., as indicated by the report of the Committee on Botany and Pharmacognosy, were next taken up. Dr. Newcomb called particular attention to the definitions which state in every case, where essential, the amount of stem or other more or less inert parts which will be permitted. The introduction of commercial drug names was commented upon favorably, as was also the indication of the habitat of plants yielding drugs of which the species is held in question. The elimination of statements concerning the time of collection, where not substantiated by research, was considered to be a step in advance. These fundamental changes in connection with the addition of synonyms, it was felt would be a great help to the federal authorities in keeping drugs of poor quality out of the U. S. Attention was called to the extended outer morphological descriptions, which are not only exceedingly complete in detail, but also include descriptions of those parts which may be present in limited amounts. The introduction of descriptions of microscopic sections of drugs was pointed out as affording not only a ready means of identification, but also as a means of distinguishing between closely related species (and this frequently) where all

other methods fail. The descriptions of powdered drugs, both physical and microscopical, were commented upon, and a number of the more important ones were read to indicate the completeness of the work. Special attention was called to the large number of simple, easy tests which are presented and which give to the busy retail pharmacist an opportunity with but test-tube, beaker and a few reagents to determine qualitatively, and in many instances quantitatively, the value of vegetable drugs. A number of the more important and potent drug descriptions, such as those of *Aconitum*, *Belladonna*, *Digitalis*, *Rheum*, *Asafoetida*, etc., were taken up and studied, the study being facilitated by a display of living plants, drug specimens produced by students, and other drugs, showing adulterations, etc. Special interest was manifested in a specimen representing the root system of *Rheum palmatum* and showing five large rhizomes from eight to fifteen centimeters in diameter, also the large central rhizome, from whence the so-called "black-hearted" rhubarb is probably derived, and the large roots which are recommended to become official. Upwards of 200 specimens of *Digitalis*, *Stramonium* and *Belladonnae Folia* were exhibited. These were all packed in air-tight, one or two-quart glass fruit jars, the *Digitalis* being packed with lime. The specimens represented part of the work of students of the college, in connection with which Mr. Newcomb stated that a total of 1030 individual drug specimens had been produced by students, over 900 moisture determinations made, 2600 outer morphological drawings with descriptions completed, 1200 medicinal plants had been potted by students and were being grown in the plant laboratory for further histological work, and that 700 permanent plants had been placed in the garden by students, and that a total of about 6500 specimens had been handled by students during the quarter just closing. In closing the symposium on the Pharmacopoeia, Dean Wulling stated that while the tendency in pharmaceutical revision was toward lessening the number of drugs, at the same time it was for better drugs, for while those drugs of questionable value were being eliminated, standards were being provided for those of known value, which could not help but increase their quality. The consensus of opinion of those present was to the effect

that the adoption of vegetable drug standards along the lines as indicated by the report of the Committee on Botany and Pharmacognosy, would not only keep the U. S. P. among the foremost of the world, but that it would also, by the enforcement of its standards under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, raise the quality of vegetable drugs. Among those taking part in the discussion were Messrs. Haynes, Rauch, Frost, Huhn, Allen, Smedley, Gamble, Brewer and others.

At this juncture in the meeting, Dean Wulling introduced Mr. Charles Herbert Rogers, a new member of the faculty of the college of pharmacy, who responded in very well chosen words.

Dean Wulling then, upon request, gave a brief history of the pharmacy building, the medicinal plant laboratory and the medicinal plant garden. He explained how two fire losses of respectively \$30,000 and \$4000 were, through his persistent efforts, added to a legislative appropriation of \$75,000, and that the total of around \$109,000 was nearly all expended at this time on the new building and part of its equipment. The new building is 60x115 feet in dimensions, four stories high, entirely fireproof, equipped with the most modern appliances and conveniences, such as hot and cold water, gas, electric current for light and power, steam under pressure, air pressure, steam heat with thermostatic control in every room, metal weather strips and metal window screens, imported washable window shades, vacuum cleaning system operated by a 4-h. p. motor, electric clocks in every room, elevator, intercommunicating telephones. The new furniture, including students' work tables and all other laboratory and office furniture, is entirely of steel, made to order according to drawings furnished by the faculty and costing up to the present around \$20,000.

The new medicinal plant laboratory is 38x61 feet in dimensions, with a full basement, in which a complete milling plant is installed, operated by a 10-h. p. electric motor, a 5-h. p. and a 2-h. p. The superstructure for the plant house proper has not only abundant facilities for the housing and growing of medicinal plants, but for laboratory work for sixty students at a time. The dean stated that so far as he knew there was no other similar building in this country. The

value of the building, exclusive of the medicinal plants, is around \$18,000.

The meeting concluded with a trip of inspection through the two buildings and adjourned at 5:15.

E. L. NEWCOMB, Secretary.

Council Business

COUNCIL LETTER No. 5.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3, 1913.

To the Members of the Council:

Motions No. 7 (Election of F. I. Lackenbach of San Francisco to Committee on Transportation), No. 8 (Election of J. G. Roberts as a member of the Committee on Unofficial Standards) and No. 9 (Renewal of Bond of Treasurer), have each received a majority of affirmative votes.

Motion No. 10 (Appropriation of \$250 for Committee on Membership.) Moved by J. H. Beal, seconded by J. A. Koch, that \$250 be appropriated for the use of the Committee on Membership. The appropriation has been approved by the Committee on Finance.

Motion No. 11 (Appropriation of \$25 for Women's Section.) Moved by J. H. Beal, seconded by J. A. Koch, that \$25 be appropriated for the use of the Women's Section. The appropriation has been approved by the Committee on Finance.

It will be recalled that at the meeting of the Council held at Nashville on August 23, 1913, the following resolution was adopted:

"H. M. Whelpley moved, seconded by J. W. England, that the question of increase of salary of the Editor of the JOURNAL be referred favorably to the Committee on Finance and the General Secretary, with power to act, the amount of increase to be determined by the Committee on Finance and the General Secretary."

The Chairman of the Committee on Finance writes that the members of the committee are a unit in favor of an increase, and that the sum of one thousand dollars is satisfactory to all.

Since the committee was given "power to act," it hardly seems necessary for the Council to approve its action, but as no date from which the increase was to take effect has